

10/764,375

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STN Express with Discover!
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NEWS EXPRESS JULY 30 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01, CURRENT
MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 11 AUGUST 2004
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

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<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

=> s ?azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane

LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?AZABICYCLO' FOR FILE 'REGISTRY'

304092 AZABICYCLO

23178 3.1.0

345895 HEXANE

L1 4504 ?AZABICYCLO[3.1.0]HEXANE

(?AZABICYCLO(W)3.1.0(W)HEXANE)

Left truncation is not valid in the specified search field in the specified file. The term has been searched without left truncation. Examples: '?TERPEN?' would be searched as 'TERPEN?' and '?FLAVONOID' would be searched as 'FLAVONOID.'

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=> d scan

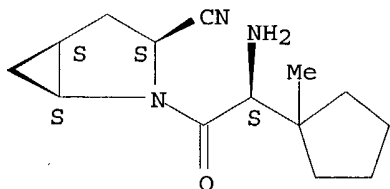
L1 4504 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

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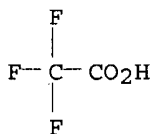
IN 2-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-3-carbonitrile, 2-[(2S)-amino(1-methylcyclopentyl)acetyl]-, (1S,3S,5S)-, mono(trifluoroacetate) (9CI)
MF C14 H21 N3 O . C2 H F3 O2

CM 1

Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2



HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

=> s l1 and (process or make or made or prepar? or synthesi? or method)

60 PROCESS

7 PROCESSES

67 PROCESS

(PROCESS OR PROCESSES)

5 MAKE

18 MADE

212 PREPAR?

1199 SYNTHESI?

5 METHOD

L2 0 L1 AND (PROCESS OR MAKE OR MADE OR PREPAR? OR SYNTHESI? OR METHOD)

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

43.65

43.86

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Sep 2004 VOL 141 ISS 12
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Sep 2004 (20040914/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s l1 and (process or make or made or prepar? or synthesi? or method)

3284 L1
1976238 PROCESS
1314395 PROCESSES
2939627 PROCESS
(PROCESS OR PROCESSES)
195163 MAKE
150225 MAKES
335955 MAKE
(MAKE OR MAKES)
1111009 MADE
24 MADES
1111029 MADE
(MADE OR MADES)
1490391 PREPAR?
111541 PREP
1959 PREPS
113305 PREP
(PREP OR PREPS)
1883214 PREPD
21 PREPDS
1883229 PREPD
(PREPD OR PREPDS)
98461 PREPG
12 PREPGS
98472 PREPG
(PREPG OR PREPGS)
2503778 PREPN
196306 PREPNS
2652647 PREPN
(PREPN OR PREPNS)
4390566 PREPAR?
(PREPAR? OR PREP OR PREPD OR PREPG OR PREPN)
1362176 SYNTHESI?
2668169 METHOD
1125348 METHODS
3476505 METHOD
(METHOD OR METHODS)

L3 1830 L1 AND (PROCESS OR MAKE OR MADE OR PREPAR? OR SYNTHESI? OR METHO
D)

=> s l3 and organic eluent or organic solvent

319612 ORGANIC
3522 ORGANICS
321907 ORGANIC
(ORGANIC OR ORGANICS)
876323 ORG
13437 ORGS

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      881092 ORG
              (ORG OR ORGS)
      971308 ORGANIC
              (ORGANIC OR ORG)
      15766 ELUENT
      4147 ELUENTS
      18311 ELUENT
              (ELUENT OR ELUENTS)
      114 ORGANIC ELUENT
              (ORGANIC(W) ELUENT)
      319612 ORGANIC
      3522 ORGANICS
      321907 ORGANIC
              (ORGANIC OR ORGANICS)
      876323 ORG
      13437 ORGS
      881092 ORG
              (ORG OR ORGS)
      971308 ORGANIC
              (ORGANIC OR ORG)
      610172 SOLVENT
      303031 SOLVENTS
      768502 SOLVENT
              (SOLVENT OR SOLVENTS)
      129430 ORGANIC SOLVENT
              (ORGANIC(W) SOLVENT)
L4      129430 L3 AND ORGANIC ELUENT OR ORGANIC SOLVENT

=> s 14 and chiral stationary phase
      94154 CHIRAL
      14 CHIRALS
      94157 CHIRAL
              (CHIRAL OR CHIRALS)
      98476 STATIONARY
      18 STATIONARIES
      98491 STATIONARY
              (STATIONARY OR STATIONARIES)
      1519838 PHASE
      322535 PHASES
      1656493 PHASE
              (PHASE OR PHASES)
      3842 CHIRAL STATIONARY PHASE
              (CHIRAL(W) STATIONARY(W) PHASE)
L5      60 L4 AND CHIRAL STATIONARY PHASE

=> s 15 and polysaccharide
      52643 POLYSACCHARIDE
      65010 POLYSACCHARIDES
      82450 POLYSACCHARIDE
              (POLYSACCHARIDE OR POLYSACCHARIDES)
L6      7 L5 AND POLYSACCHARIDE

=> s 15 and starch
      141408 STARCH
      8334 STARCHES
      142319 STARCH
              (STARCH OR STARCHES)
L7      1 L5 AND STARCH

=> dup rem 16 17
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7

L8 7 DUP REM L6 L7 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d 18 ibib hitstr abs 1-7

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:172246 CAPLUS

TITLE: Extending the range of solvents for chiral analysis
using a new immobilized **polysaccharide**
chiral stationary phase,
CHIRALPAK IA

AUTHOR(S): Cox, Geoffrey B.; Amoss, Clinton W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Chiral Technologies, Inc., Exton, PA, 19341, USA

SOURCE: LCGC North America (2004), (Suppl.), 32

CODEN: LNACBH; ISSN: 1527-5949

PUBLISHER: Advanstar Communications, Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A new anal. chiral column, CHIRALPAK IA, based upon a new immobilized
polysaccharide chiral stationary phase
, allows the use of many different **organic solvents** as
mobile phase, mobile phase modifiers, and sample solvents.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:655365 CAPLUS

TITLE: An immobilized **polysaccharide chiral**
stationary phase for HPLC

AUTHOR(S): Amoss, Clinton W.; Coryell, Bruce; Cox, Geoffrey B.;
Tachibana, Kozo; Zhang, Tong

CORPORATE SOURCE: Chiral Technologies, Inc, Exton, PA, 19341, USA

SOURCE: Abstracts of Papers, 228th ACS National Meeting,
Philadelphia, PA, United States, August 22-26, 2004
(2004), ANYL-012. American Chemical Society:
Washington, D. C.

CODEN: 69FTZ8

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

AB A new immobilized **polysaccharide chiral**
stationary phase for HPLC has recently become com.
available. CHIRALPAK IA, the first in a new series of immobilized
columns, builds upon the performance of the highly-successful derivatized
amylosic columns that are coated on silica. Advantages of this new type
of column are immediately apparent; virtually any **organic**
solvent may be used in a mobile phase or sample diluent without
the risk of catastrophic stationary phase dissoln. and loss. Many unique
sepsns. become possible with the expanded array of mobile phases.
CHIRALPAK-I columns compare favorably to coated **polysaccharide**
columns in terms of chromatog. efficiency, selectivity, and loadability.
Coupling the excellent performance of the CHIRALPAK-I columns with their
improved ruggedness and versatility gives the chiral chromatographer a new
tool to solve difficult chiral separation problems.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:516845 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:78012

TITLE: **Chiral stationary phases**
made from esters or carbamates of
polysaccharides or oligosaccharides

INVENTOR(S): Duval, Raphael; Leveque, Hubert

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PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chiralsep, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 23 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2834227	A1	20030704	FR 2001-16933	20011227
WO 2003055594	A2	20030710	WO 2002-FR4391	20021217
WO 2003055594	A3	20031224		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2001-16933 A 20011227

AB **Chiral stationary phases** for the chromatog.

separation or concentration of organic, mineral or organo-mineral enantiomers consist of

an ester or carbamate or a mixture of esters and carbamates of **polysaccharides** or oligosaccharides and a solid organic or mineral support. The support can be an organic polymer, such as polyamides, polystyrene, polyvinylalcs., polyacrylamides, polyolefins, polyvinylethers, polyalkylvinylketones, polyalkynes, polyisocyanates, polyisocyanates, polyoxiranes, polythiiranes, polyaziridines, polyesters, polythioesters, polyurethanes, polyureas, polysulfonamides, or phenol-formaldehyde resins. The support can be an inorg. material, such as titania, alumina, magnesium silicate, zeolites, diatomaceous earth, clays, silicates, or phosphates. The support material has a particle size of 1 μ m to 10 mm and a pore size of 1-4000 Å. The optically active material has the general formula PS-(OZ)_n with PS representing a **polysaccharide** or an oligosaccharide with at least 6 glycosidic units, n is 12-30000, and OZ represents OH, -O-C(O)-NH-R, or -O-C(O)-R with R being a C1-40-alkyl, aryl, or alkylaryl group which can be substituted by hetero atoms, such as N, S, O, P, Cl, F, Br, I, or Si. Preferably R can be Ph, tolyl, 3,5-dimethylphenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 3,5-dichlorophenyl, or 4-tert-butylphenyl. The **polysaccharides** or oligosaccharides can be cellulose, amylose, starch, chitosan, α , β , or γ -cyclodextrins. The stationary phase is prepared by dissolving the ester or carbamate of the **polysaccharide** or oligosaccharide in a polar **organic solvent**, adding a solution or suspension of the support, followed by evaporating the solvent at about 100°C, and drying.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:779593 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:185514

TITLE: Preparative chromatographic resolution of enantiomers using polar **organic solvents** with

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**polysaccharide chiral
stationary phases**

AUTHOR(S): Miller, L.; Orihuela, C.; Fronek, R.; Murphy, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemical Sciences Department, Searle, Skokie, IL, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, A (1999), 865(1+2), 211-226
CODEN: JCRAEY; ISSN: 0021-9673
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The preparative chromatog. resolution of racemic mixts. is rapidly becoming a standard approach for the generation of enantiomers in pharmaceutical research and development. This paper will discuss the optical resolution of numerous pharmaceutical intermediates and final products using polar **organic solvents with polysaccharide chiral stationary phases**. The advantages of this approach compared to more traditional mobile phases for preparative sepns. will be presented. In addition the ability to reverse elution order using polar **organic solvents** will be presented.

REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:660969 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:291984
TITLE: Process for the preparation of aromatic carbamoyl-substituted **polysaccharide** derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Francotte, Eric
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9627639	A1	19960912	WO 1996-EP732	19960222
W: AL, AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, IS, JP, KP, KR, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2214096	AA	19960912	CA 1996-2214096	19960222
AU 9649406	A1	19960923	AU 1996-49406	19960222
EP 813574	A1	19971229	EP 1996-905777	19960222
EP 813574	B1	19990519		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
CN 1177969	A	19980401	CN 1996-192397	19960222
AT 180265	E	19990615	AT 1996-905777	19960222
US 5948904	A	19990907	US 1997-894971	19970902
NO 9704093	A	19970905	NO 1997-4093	19970905
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1995-639	19950307
			WO 1996-EP732	19960222

AB The invention relates to a process for the preparation of **polysaccharide-N-arylcarbamates** in suitable form as supports for chromatog., which process comprises adding to **polysaccharide** carbamates, which may be substituted in the aryl moiety, an

N-aryl-1-lower-alkylcarbamate-containing solution of an **organic solvent**, with vigorous stirring, until the **polysaccharide** derivative is completely dissolved and then adding thereto an aqueous solution containing

a high mol. weight surfactant and, with continued stirring, removing the **organic solvent** from the emulsion so obtained and isolating the solid particles and washing and drying them. The **polysaccharide** derivs. so obtained can be used as support materials for the chromatog. separation of enantiomers.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:224606 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:224606

TITLE: Cellulosic **chiral stationary phase** under reversed-phase condition

AUTHOR(S): Ishikawa, A.; Shibata, T.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Daicel Chem. Ind. Ltd., Res. Cent., Himeji, 671-12, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Liquid Chromatography (1993), 16(4), 859-78
CODEN: JLCHD8; ISSN: 0148-3919

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB **Chiral stationary phases** on

polysaccharide esters have been mainly applied under a normal phase condition. However, there are some samples that can not be analyzed under normal phase conditions because of the solubility and the procedures by which they are prepared. The authors have established reversed-phase conditions of mobile phases to attain good chiral sepns. on cellulose-based columns. A simple mixture of water and an **organic solvent** as the mobile phase gave sufficient separation of an elec. neutral racemate. On the other hand, it was necessary to add an anionic chaotrope for the separation of a basic racemate and a small amount of a strong acid for an acidic one.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:407736 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:7736

TITLE: Chromatographic separation of optically-active isomers

INVENTOR(S): Sakai, Junichi; Ikeda, Kuniki; Hamazaki, Toshio; Kono, Hisashi; Ogawa, Takayuki; Matsumoto, Takashi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03027326	A2	19910205	JP 1989-134256	19890526
JP 07080793	B4	19950830		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-134256 19890526

AB Optically-active isomers are chromatog. separated using **polysaccharide** substituted-aromatic carbamate derivative as a **chiral stationary phase** and a mixture of H₂O-soluble **organic solvents** and H₂O or buffers containing various salts as a mobile phase. Na (+)-4-[α -hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-2,5-dimethylbenzoate dihydrate was charged on a column packed with cellulose tris(3,5-dimethylphenyl)carbamate and eluted with a mixture of a

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NaClO₄-HClO₄ buffer and MeCN, volume ratio, separation factor, and separation rate were 4.64, 1.57, and 2.68, resp.

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

48.67

92.53

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

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-4.90

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NEWS	4	May 12	Polymer links for the POLYLINK command completed in REGISTRY
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NEWS	19	SEP 01	New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within STN Express with Discover!
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NEWS	21	SEP 14	STN Patent Forum to be held October 13, 2004, in Iselin, NJ
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:51:56 ON 15 SEP 2004

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 14 SEP 2004 HIGHEST RN 744786-72-9

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 14 SEP 2004 HIGHEST RN 744786-72-9

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 21, 2004

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

=> s azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane

304092 AZABICYCLO

23178 3.1.0

345895 HEXANE

L1 4504 AZABICYCLO[3.1.0]HEXANE

(AZABICYCLO(W)3.1.0(W)HEXANE)

=> d scan 1-5

'1-5' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'REGISTRY'

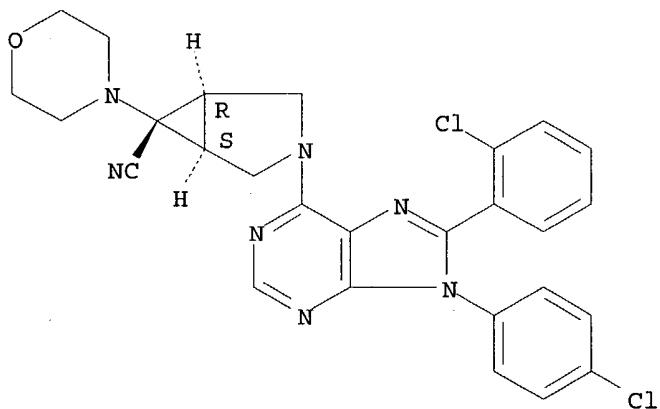
L1 4504 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

IN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-6-carbonitrile, 3-[8-(2-chlorophenyl)-9-(4-chlorophenyl)-9H-purin-6-yl]-6-(4-morpholinyl)-,
(1 α ,5 α ,6 α)-(9CI)

MF C27 H23 Cl2 N7 O

Absolute stereochemistry.

10/764,375



****PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT****

The following are valid formats:

Substance information can be displayed by requesting individual fields or predefined formats. The predefined substance formats are: (RN = CAS Registry Number)

REG - RN
SAM - Index Name, MF, and structure - no RN
FIDE - All substance data, except sequence data
IDE - FIDE, but only 50 names
SQIDE - IDE, plus sequence data
SQIDE3 - Same as SQIDE, but 3-letter amino acid codes are used
SQD - Protein sequence data, includes RN
SQD3 - Same as SQD, but 3-letter amino acid codes are used
SQN - Protein sequence name information, includes RN

CALC - Table of calculated properties
EPROP - Table of experimental properties
PROP - EPROP and CALC

Any CA File format may be combined with any substance format to obtain CA references citing the substance. The substance formats must be cited first. The CA File predefined formats are:

ABS -- Abstract
APPS -- Application and Priority Information
BIB -- CA Accession Number, plus Bibliographic Data
CAN -- CA Accession Number
CBIB -- CA Accession Number, plus Bibliographic Data (compressed)
IND -- Index Data
IPC -- International Patent Classification
PATS -- PI, SO
STD -- BIB, IPC, and NCL

IABS -- ABS, indented, with text labels
IBIB -- BIB, indented, with text labels
ISTD -- STD format, indented

10/764,375

OBIB ----- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)
OIBIB ----- OBIB, indented with text labels

SBIB ----- BIB, no citations
SIBIB ----- IBIB, no citations

The ALL format gives FIDE BIB ABS IND RE, plus sequence data when it is available.

The MAX format is the same as ALL.

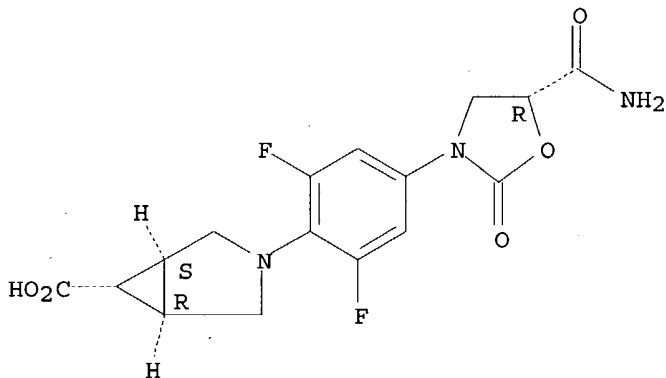
The IALL format is the same as ALL with BIB ABS and IND indented, with text labels.

For additional information, please consult the following help messages:

HELP DFIELDS -- To see a complete list of individual display fields.
HELP FORMATS -- To see detailed descriptions of the predefined formats.
HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):5

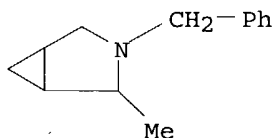
L1 4504 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-6-carboxylic acid, 3-[4-[(5R)-5-(aminocarbonyl)-2-oxo-3-oxazolidinyl]-2,6-difluorophenyl]-, (1R,5S)-(9CI)
MF C16 H15 F2 N3 O5
CI COM

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L1 4504 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane, 2-methyl-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI)
MF C13 H17 N



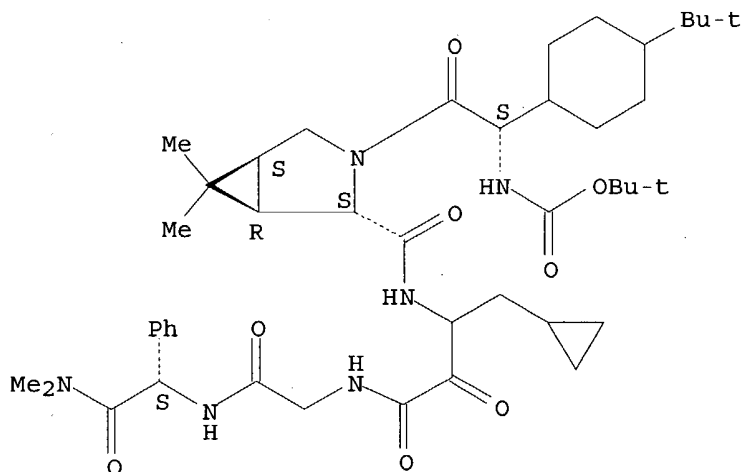
10/764,375

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L1 4504 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN Glycinamide, (2S)-N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-2-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)cyclohexyl]glycyl-(1R,2S,5S)-6,6-dimethyl-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2-carbonyl- β -amino- α -oxocyclopropanebutanoylglycyl-N,N-dimethyl-2-phenyl-, (2S)- (9CI)
SQL 5
MF C44 H66 N6 O8

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

Absolute stereochemistry.

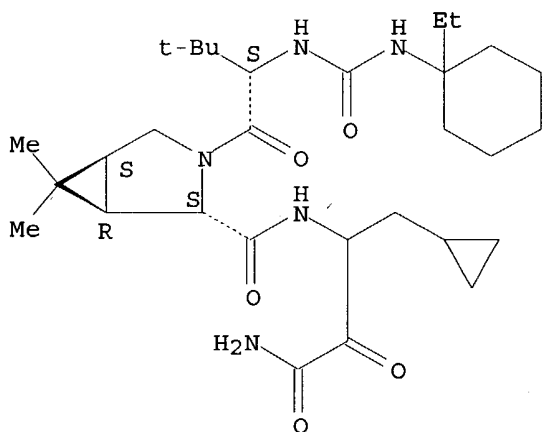


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L1 4504 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2-carboxamide, N-[3-amino-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,3-dioxopropyl]-3-[(2S)-2-[[[(1-ethylcyclohexyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutyl]-6,6-dimethyl-, (1R,2S,5S)- (9CI)
MF C30 H49 N5 O5

Absolute stereochemistry.

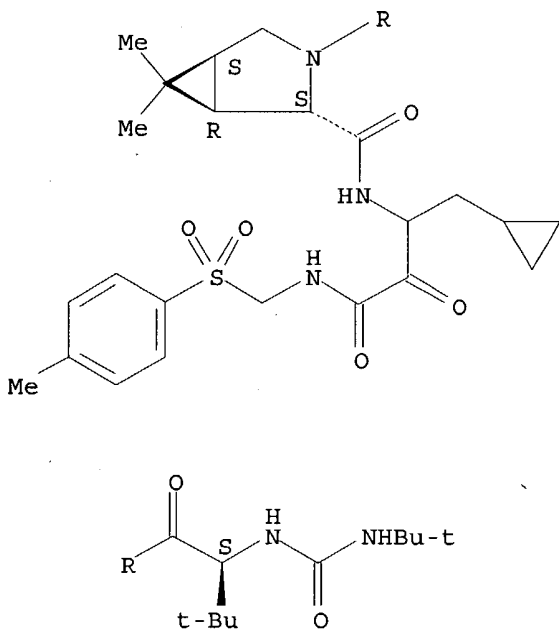
10/764,375



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L1 4504 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 IN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2-carboxamide, N-[1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-3-
 [[[4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl)methyl]amino]-2,3-dioxopropyl]-3-[(2S)-2-
 [[[1,1-dimethylethyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutyl]-6,6-
 dimethyl-, (1R,2S,5S) - (9CI)
 MF C34 H51 N5 O7 S

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

10/764,375

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

=> file caplus		
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	14.13	14.34

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:53:25 ON 15 SEP 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications. The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Sep 2004 VOL 141 ISS 12
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Sep 2004 (20040914/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s l1
L2

3284 L1

=> s l2 and (precess or make or made or sythesi? or prapar? or separat? or isolat?)

321 PRECESS
196 PRECESSES
515 PRECESS
(PRECESS OR PRECESSES)
195163 MAKE
150225 MAKES
335955 MAKE
(MAKE OR MAKES)
1111009 MADE
24 MADES
1111029 MADE
(MADE OR MADES)
31 SYTHESI?
123 PRAPAR?
309511 SEPARAT?
258545 SEP
12502 SEPS
269880 SEP
(SEP OR SEPS)
430388 SEPD
3 SEPDS
430391 SEPD
(SEPD OR SEPDS)
85076 SEPG
1 SEPGS

10/764,375

85077 SEPG
(SEPG OR SEPGS)
530308 SEPN
34268 SEPNS
547606 SEPN
(SEPN OR SEPNS)
1290958 SEPARAT?
(SEPARAT? OR SEP OR SEPD OR SEPG OR SEPN)
1002894 ISOLAT?
L3 763 L2 AND (PRECESS OR MAKE OR MADE OR SYTHESI? OR PRAPAR? OR SEPARA
T? OR ISOLAT?)

=> s l3 and (organic eluent or organic solvent or organic solution)

319612 ORGANIC
3522 ORGANICS
321907 ORGANIC
(ORGANIC OR ORGANICS)
876323 ORG
13437 ORGS
881092 ORG
(ORG OR ORGS)
971308 ORGANIC
(ORGANIC OR ORG)
15766 ELUENT
4147 ELUENTS
18311 ELUENT
(ELUENT OR ELUENTS)
114 ORGANIC ELUENT
(ORGANIC(W) ELUENT)
319612 ORGANIC
3522 ORGANICS
321907 ORGANIC
(ORGANIC OR ORGANICS)
876323 ORG
13437 ORGS
881092 ORG
(ORG OR ORGS)
971308 ORGANIC
(ORGANIC OR ORG)
610172 SOLVENT
303031 SOLVENTS
768502 SOLVENT
(SOLVENT OR SOLVENTS)
129430 ORGANIC SOLVENT
(ORGANIC(W) SOLVENT)
319612 ORGANIC
3522 ORGANICS
321907 ORGANIC
(ORGANIC OR ORGANICS)
876323 ORG
13437 ORGS
881092 ORG
(ORG OR ORGS)
971308 ORGANIC
(ORGANIC OR ORG)
231924 SOLUTION
266802 SOLUTIONS
484675 SOLUTION
(SOLUTION OR SOLUTIONS)
2071922 SOLN

10/764,375

978486 SOLNS

2625686 SOLN

(SOLN OR SOLNS)

2726294 SOLUTION

(SOLUTION OR SOLN)

8841 ORGANIC SOLUTION

(ORGANIC(W) SOLUTION)

L4 10 L3 AND (ORGANIC ELUENT OR ORGANIC SOLVENT OR ORGANIC SOLUTION)

=> s l4 and polysaccharide

52643 POLYSACCHARIDE

65010 POLYSACCHARIDES

82450 POLYSACCHARIDE

(POLYSACCHARIDE OR POLYSACCHARIDES)

L5 0 L4 AND POLYSACCHARIDE

=> s l3 and polysaccharide

52643 POLYSACCHARIDE

65010 POLYSACCHARIDES

82450 POLYSACCHARIDE

(POLYSACCHARIDE OR POLYSACCHARIDES)

L6 3 L3 AND POLYSACCHARIDE

=> dup rem l4 l6

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6

L7 13 DUP REM L4 L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l7 ibib hitstr abs 1-13

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:754995 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:268473

TITLE: Porous drug matrices and methods of manufacture thereof

INVENTOR(S): Straub, Julie; Altreuter, David; Bernstein, Howard; Chickering, Donald E.; Khattak, Sarwat; Randall, Greg

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Acusphere Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. 6,395,300.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002142050	A1	20021003	US 2002-53929	20020122
US 6395300	B1	20020528	US 1999-433486	19991104
US 6645528	B1	20031111	US 2000-694407	20001023
ZA 2001010347	A	20030730	ZA 2001-10347	20011218
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-136323P	P 19990527
			US 1999-158659P	P 19991008
			US 1999-433486	A2 19991104

IT 147059-72-1, Trovafloxacin

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(porous drug matrixes and methods of manufacture thereof)

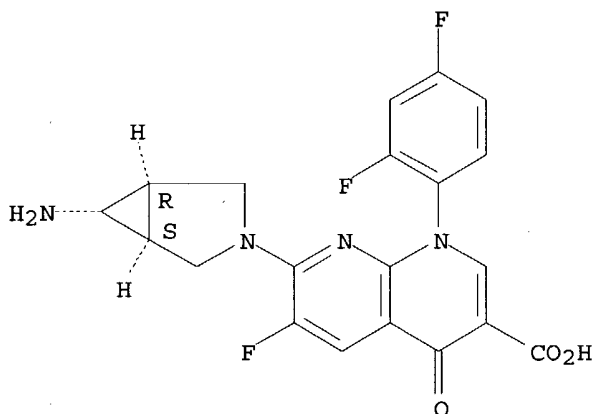
RN 147059-72-1 CAPLUS

CN 1,8-Naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid, 7-(6-amino-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hex-3-

10/764,375

yl)-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-,
(1 α ,5 α ,6 α)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



AB Drugs, especially low aqueous solubility drugs, are provided in a porous matrix form, preferably microparticles, which enhances dissoln. of the drug in aqueous media. The drug matrixes preferably are made using a process that includes (i) dissolving a drug, preferably a drug having low aqueous solubility, in a volatile solvent to form a drug solution, (ii) combining at least

one pore forming agent with the drug solution to form an emulsion, suspension, or second solution and hydrophilic or hydrophobic excipients that stabilize the drug and inhibit crystallization, and (iii) removing the volatile solvent and pore forming agent from the emulsion, suspension, or second solution to yield the porous matrix of drug. Hydrophobic or hydrophilic excipients may be selected to stabilize the drug in crystalline form by inhibiting crystal growth or to stabilize the drug in amorphous form by preventing crystallization. The pore forming agent can be either a volatile liquid

that is immiscible with the drug solvent or a volatile solid compound, preferably a volatile salt. In a preferred embodiment, spray drying is used to remove the solvents and the pore forming agent. The resulting porous matrix has a faster rate of dissoln. following administration to a patient, as compared to non-porous matrix forms of the drug. In a preferred embodiment, microparticles of the porous drug matrix are reconstituted with an aqueous medium and administered parenterally, or processed using standard techniques into tablets or capsules for oral administration. Thus, 5.46 g of PEG 8000, 0.545 g of prednisone, and 0.055 g of Span 40 were dissolved in 182 mL of methylene chloride. A solution of 3.27 g of ammonium bicarbonate in 18.2 mL of water was added to the organic solution (phase ratio 1:10) and homogenized for 5 min at 16,000 RPM. The resulting emulsion was spray dried on a benchtop spray dryer using an air-atomizing nozzle and nitrogen as the drying gas.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:896200 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:150065

TITLE: Capillary zone electrophoresis for the determination of thiabendazole, prochloraz, and procymidone in grapes

AUTHOR(S): Rodriguez, Rafael; Boyer, Inmaculada; Font,

10/764,375

CORPORATE SOURCE: Guillermina; Pico, Yolanda
Laboratori de Bromatologia i Toxicologia, Facultat de
Farmacia, Universitat de Valencia, Valencia,
Burjassot, 46100, Spain

SOURCE: Analyst (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (2001), 126(12),
2134-2138
CODEN: ANALAO; ISSN: 0003-2654

PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry

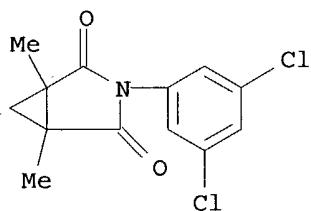
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

IT 32809-16-8, Procymidone
RL: ANT (Analyte); POL (Pollutant); ANST (Analytical study); OCCU
(Occurrence)
(capillary zone electrophoresis for determination of thiabendazole,
prochloraz,
and procymidone fungicides in grapes)

RN 32809-16-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,5-dimethyl-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



AB Capillary zone electrophoresis with UV detection was applied to the simultaneous determination of thiabendazole, prochloraz and procymidone in grapes. Electrolyte conditions such as pH, composition and concentration of the buffer, addition of **organic solvent** and working voltage were checked to obtain a high-performance **separation** of the three fungicides (by measurement of **separation** efficiency and resolution). The most critical parameter was the pH of the running buffer. The best **separation** was achieved in 4 mM phosphate solution at pH 3.5. The repeatability of the migration times, expressed as RSD, was <0.44%. The three peaks were completely resolved with a **separation** efficiency up to 100 000 theor. plates. Solid-phase extraction was used for the **isolation** and preconcn. of the fungicides, which provided a concentration factor of 10:1 and limits of detection lower than the maximum residue limits. The mean recoveries of the fungicides were 73.75% for thiabendazole, 41.70% for prochloraz and 92.23% for procymidone. This method was used to determine these compds. in 20 real samples taken from a local market.

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:2298 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:391110

TITLE: Immobilized halogenophenylcarbamate derivatives of cellulose as novel stationary phases for enantioselective drug analysis

AUTHOR(S): Francotte, E.; Huynh, D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Department, Central Technologies, NOVARTIS

10/764,375

SOURCE: Pharma AG, Basel, CH-4002, Switz.
Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis
(2001), Volume Date 2002, 27(3-4), 421-429
CODEN: JPBADA; ISSN: 0731-7085

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

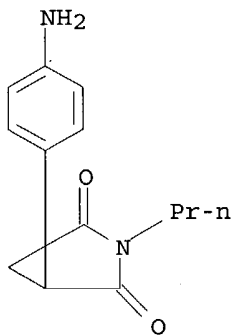
LANGUAGE: English

IT 93579-68-1 153408-15-2 153408-16-3

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(resolution of drugs by HPLC using halogenophenylcarbamate cellulose
derivs. as novel chiral stationary phases)

RN 93579-68-1 CAPLUS

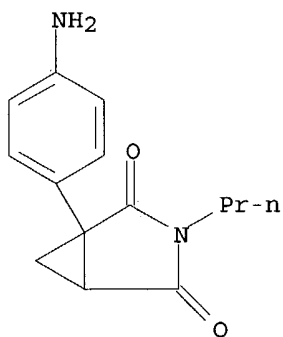
CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 1-(4-aminophenyl)-3-propyl- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 153408-15-2 CAPLUS

CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 1-(4-aminophenyl)-3-propyl-, (-)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

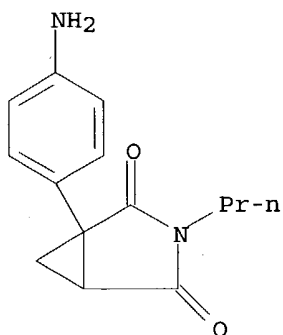
Rotation (-).



RN 153408-16-3 CAPLUS

CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 1-(4-aminophenyl)-3-propyl-, (+)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Rotation (+).



AB Three different halogeno-phenylcarbamate derivs. of cellulose were prepared and coated on silica gel. The coated materials were immobilized and their chiral recognition ability as chiral stationary phase (CSP) was evaluated with a set of reference racemates, including several drugs such as lormetazepam, glutethimide, and warfarin, using various mobile phase mixts. The novel phases were found to exhibit unique enantioselective properties compared with more established **polysaccharide**-based CSPs. A good resolution of all racemates could be successfully achieved on at least one of the immobilized CSPs. Moreover, it has been pointed out that selectivity may considerably vary with the composition of the mobile phase.

REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:861473 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:32972

TITLE: Porous drug matrixes containing polymers and sugars and methods of their manufacture

INVENTOR(S): Straub, Julie; Bernstein, Howard; Chickering, Donald E., III; Khatak, Sarwat; Randall, Greg

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Acusphere, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000072827	A2	20001207	WO 2000-US14578	20000525
WO 2000072827	A3	20010125		
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 6395300	B1	20020528	US 1999-433486	19991104
EP 1180020	A2	20020220	EP 2000-939365	20000525
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,			

10/764,375

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

BR 2000010984	A	20020430	BR 2000-10984	20000525
JP 2003500438	T2	20030107	JP 2000-620939	20000525
NZ 516083	A	20030829	NZ 2000-516083	20000525
AU 768022	B2	20031127	AU 2000-54459	20000525
US 2002041896	A1	20020411	US 2001-798824	20010302
US 6610317	B2	20030826		
NO 2001005753	A	20020128	NO 2001-5753	20011126
ZA 2001010347	A	20030730	ZA 2001-10347	20011218

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-136323P	P	19990527
US 1999-158659P	P	19991008
US 1999-433486	A	19991104
US 2000-186310P	P	20000302
WO 2000-US14578	W	20000525

IT 147059-72-1, Trovafloxacin

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(preparation of porous matrixes containing hydrophilic polymers and sugars

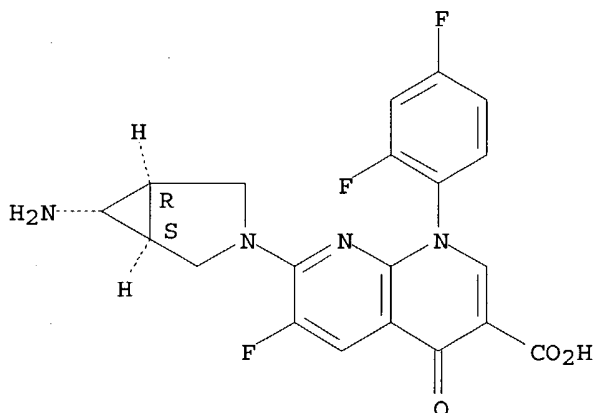
for

enhancement of drug dissoln.)

RN 147059-72-1 CAPLUS

CN 1,8-Naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid, 7-(6-amino-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hex-3-yl)-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-, (1 α ,5 α ,6 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



AB Drugs, especially low aqueous solubility drugs, are provided in a porous matrix form,

preferably microparticles, which enhances dissoln. of the drug in aqueous media. The drug matrixes preferably are **made** using a process

that includes (i) dissolving a drug, preferably a drug having low aqueous solubility, in a volatile solvent to form a drug solution, (ii) combining at

least

one pore forming agent with the drug solution to form an emulsion, suspension, or second solns., and (iii) removing the volatile solvent and pore forming agent from the emulsion, suspension, or second solution to yield the porous matrix of drug. The pore forming agent can be either a volatile liquid that is immiscible with the drug solvent or a volatile solid compound, preferably a volatile salt. In a preferred embodiment, spray drying is used to remove the solvents and the pore forming agent. The resulting porous matrix has a faster rate of dissoln. following administration to a patient, as compared to non-porous matrix forms of the

drug. In a preferred embodiment, microparticles of the porous drug matrix are reconstituted with an aqueous medium and administered parenterally, or processed using standard techniques into tablets or capsules for oral administration. Paclitaxel or docetaxel can be provided in a porous matrix form, which allows the drug to be formulated without solubilizing agents and administered as a bolus. For example, a nifedipine-loaded **organic solution** was prepared by dissolving 9.09 g of PEG 3350, 2.27 g of nifedipine, and 0.009 g of lecithin in 182 mL of methylene chloride. An aqueous solution was prepared by dissolving 3.27 g of NH_4HCO_3 and 0.91 g of PEG 3350 in 1.82 mL of water. The aqueous and **organic solns.** were homogenized and resulting emulsion was spray dried. A suspension of the porous nifedipine drug matrix was prepared in 5% dextrose solution at a concentration of 2.5 mg/mL. A bolus injection of the suspension was tolerated when administrated to dogs.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:43064 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:234217

TITLE: Increasing prevalence of multidrug-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae* in the United States

AUTHOR(S): Whitney, Cynthia G.; Farley, Monica M.; Hadler, James; Harrison, Lee H.; Lexau, Catherine; Reingold, Arthur; Lefkowitz, Lewis; Cieslak, Paul R.; Cetron, Martin; Zell, Elizabeth R.; Jorgensen, James H.; Schuchat, Anne

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Atlanta, USA

SOURCE: New England Journal of Medicine (2000), 343(26), 1917-1924

CODEN: NEJMAG; ISSN: 0028-4793

PUBLISHER: Massachusetts Medical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

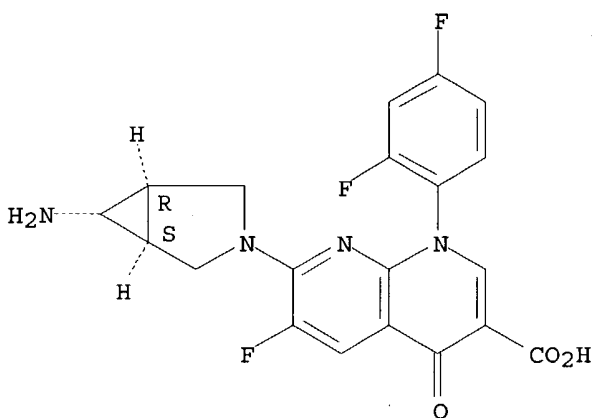
IT 147059-72-1, Trovafloxacin

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(increasing prevalence of multidrug-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae* in the United States)

RN 147059-72-1 CAPLUS

CN 1,8-Naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid, 7-(6-amino-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hex-3-yl)-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-, (1 α ,5 α ,6 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



AB Background The emergence of drug-resistant strains of bacteria has complicated treatment decisions and may lead to treatment failures. Methods We examined data on invasive pneumococcal disease in patients identified from 1995 to 1998 in the Active Bacterial Core Surveillance program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Pneumococci that had a high level of resistance or had intermediate resistance according to the definitions of the National Committee for Clin. Laboratory Stds. were defined as "resistant" for this anal. Results During 1998, 4013 cases of invasive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* disease were reported (23 cases per 100,000 population); **isolates** were available for 3475 (87 percent). Overall, 24 percent of **isolates** from 1998 were resistant to penicillin. The proportion of **isolates** that were resistant to penicillin was highest in Georgia (33 percent) and Tennessee (35 percent), in children under five years of age (32 percent, vs. 21 percent for persons five or more years of age), and in whites (26 percent, vs. 22 percent for blacks). Penicillin-resistant **isolates** were more likely than susceptible **isolates** to have a high level of resistance to other antimicrobial agents. Serotypes included in the 7-valent conjugate and 23-valent pneumococcal **polysaccharide** vaccines accounted for 78 percent and 88 percent of penicillin-resistant strains, resp. Between 1995 and 1998 (during which period 12,045 **isolates** were collected), the proportion of **isolates** that were resistant to three or more classes of drugs increased from 9 percent to 14 percent; there also were increases in the proportions of **isolates** that were resistant to penicillin (from 21 percent to 25 percent), cefotaxime (from 10 percent to 14 percent), meropenem (from 10 percent to 16 percent), erythromycin (from 11 percent to 15 percent), and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (from 25 percent to 29 percent). The increases in the frequency of resistance to other antimicrobial agents occurred exclusively among penicillin-resistant **isolates**. Conclusions Multidrug-resistant pneumococci are common and are increasing. Because a limited number of serotypes account for most infections with drug-resistant strains, the new conjugate vaccines offer protection against most drug-resistant strains of *S. pneumoniae*.

REFERENCE COUNT: 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

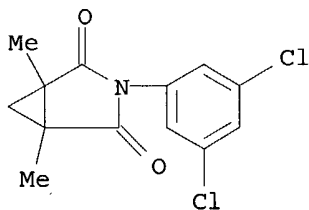
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:437157 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:173326

TITLE: Determination and identification of metabolites of the fungicides Iprodione and Procymidone in compost

10/764,375

AUTHOR(S): Vanni, A.; Gamberini, R.; Calabria, A.; Nappi, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento di Chimica Analitica, Universita di
Torino, Turin, 10125, Italy
SOURCE: Chemosphere (2000), 41(9), 1431-1439
CODEN: CSMHAF; ISSN: 0045-6535
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
IT 32809-16-8D, Procymidone, metabolites
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL
(Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(determination and identification of metabolites of procymidone in compost)
RN 32809-16-8 CAPLUS
CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,5-dimethyl-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



AB The main metabolites formed from Iprodione and Procymidone during the composting process have been **isolated** and identified by HPLC-DAD-MSD. After addition of the fungicides to the composting pile, the reaction of the two analytes and the formation of their degradation products for eight months were determined. The nature of the metabolites was verified by comparison with those hypothesized in the literature and by comparison with the behavior of an abiotic process in aqueous acetonitrile pH 6 and at 35°C. After taking into account the different kinetic behaviors of the fungicides on degradation in compost and hydro-**organic soln**, breakdown pathways are proposed for biodegrdn.

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

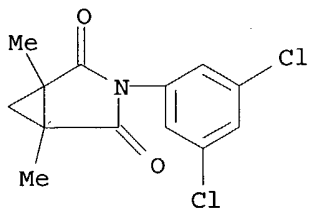
L7 ANSWER 7 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:514098 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:148902
TITLE: Extracted amounts by solid-phase microextraction: a realistic approach to the partition coefficient K
AUTHOR(S): Urruty, Louise; Montury, Michel
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Physico et Toxico Chimie des Systemes Naturels, Equipe Perigourdine de Chimie Appliquee, Universite Bordeaux 1 - CNRS (ESA 5472), Perigueux, 24001, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatographic Science (1999), 37(8), 277-282
CODEN: JCHSBZ; ISSN: 0021-9665
PUBLISHER: Preston Publications
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
IT 32809-16-8, Procymidone
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(solid-phase microextn. for water anal. and implications for realistic approach to partition coefficient)

10/764,375

RN 32809-16-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,5-dimethyl-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



AB Because of its numerous advantages, the solventless solid-phase microextrn. (SPME) sampling method coupled with an efficient chromatog. technique is used more and more to develop new anal. methods pertaining to organic mols. at low concentration in aqueous solns., especially in the field of environmental chemical In a usual anal. procedure, the amount of analyte extracted by the fiber need not be determined, because the quantitation step of the anal. is mainly achieved using SPME external calibration. For some purposes, however, the determination of the partition coefficient K relative to a particular fiber for a specific analyte (for example) has to be calculated with accuracy. The traditional method consists of determining the response coefficient of the detector used for the analyte through a direct-injection calibration curve made from standard solns. in organic solvents and reporting it with the signal observed for the anal. sample. For the same goal, a depletion experiment method is suggested that consists of running several SPMEs from the same standard sample with the same conditions and then fitting the resulting data into an exptl. regression curve, the exponential coefficient of which affords an absorption coefficient characteristic of the fiber/analyte system in a defined work-up. This self-calibrating method is revealed to be much more accurate than the previous one. Four pesticides in water solution were chosen to exemplify this study. (c) 1999 Preston Publications.

REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:394230 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:213305

TITLE: Automated one-step supercritical fluid extraction and clean-up system for the analysis of pesticide residues in fatty matrices

AUTHOR(S): Hopper, Marvin L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Total Diet and Pesticide Research Center, US Food and Drug Administration, Lenexa, KS, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, A (1999), 840(1), 93-105
CODEN: JCRAEY; ISSN: 0021-9673

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

IT 32809-16-8, Procymidone

RL: ANT (Analyte); POL (Pollutant); ANST (Analytical study); OCCU (Occurrence)

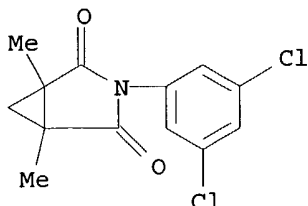
(automated one-step supercrit. fluid extraction and clean-up system for the

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anal. of pesticide residues in fatty matrixes)

RN 32809-16-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,5-dimethyl-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



AB An automated supercrit. fluid extraction and in-line clean-up system has been developed for organochlorine and organophosphate pesticide residues contained in fats. This procedure utilizes supercrit. carbon dioxide modified with 3% acetonitrile at 27.58 MPa and 60°C to extract and **sep.** the pesticide residues from the fat on a C1 bonded phase preparative column at 95°C. The automated C1 system recovers 86 of 117 nonpolar to moderately polar organochlorine and organophosphate pesticides from fats. Ten of the 31 pesticides not recovered through the system are not recovered through the conventional clean-up sorbent, Florisil. Pesticide residues can be **separated** from 0.68 g of butter fat and 0.67 g corn oil, resulting in 2.9 mg of butterfat and 2.1 mg corn oil residue co-eluting into the pesticide fraction. Also, this integrated method can extract and clean-up a 5 g sample of fatty foods containing <18% fat and 70% moisture. The automated C1 system is reproducible and the amount of co-extracted sample residue in the pesticide fraction yields results comparable to the current methodol., which uses **organic solvent** extraction and gel permeation chromatog., along with a final Florisil column clean-up step. This automated C1 system simplifies the extraction and clean-up step while reducing solvent usage and hazardous waste.

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:416567 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:148175

TITLE: Supercritical fluid extraction of pesticides from meat: a systematic approach for optimization

AUTHOR(S): Juhler, Rene K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Food Research and Nutrition, Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, Soborg, 2860, Den.

SOURCE: Analyst (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (1998), 123(7), 1551-1556

CODEN: ANALAO; ISSN: 0003-2654

PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

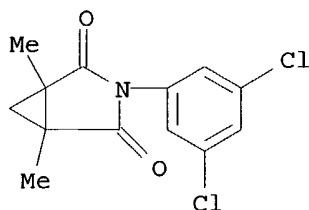
IT 32809-16-8, Procymidone

RL: ANT (Analyte); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); ANST (Analytical study); PROC (Process)

(optimization of supercrit. fluid extraction of pesticides from meat)

RN 32809-16-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,5-dimethyl-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



AB A method for quantification of pesticide residues in meat and fatty matrixes was developed using supercrit. fluid extraction (SFE). The SFE method allows selective extraction of residues and subsequent gas chromatog. anal. without further clean-up. Quantification was done by GC using nitrogen-phosphorus detection and electron capture detection. Initial method development was **made** using organophosphorus pesticides (OPPs). The dependence of fat and OPP residue recovery on supercrit. fluid d., temperature, flow rate and extraction time was investigated through a reduced factorial design. Since temperature and d. were found to have pronounced effect on the recovery of OPPs these extraction parameters were studied using a new arbitrary measure for co-extractability. An optimization score was established as relative pesticide recovery subtracted by relative fat recovery. Using this algorithm a response plane was modelled varying the primary factors temperature and d. The applicability of this approach and the algorithm was verified. The polarity range covered by the SFE method was demonstrated using OPPs: chlorpyrifos, chlorpyrifos-Me, malathion, pirimifos-Me and prothiofos. Additionally the final method was evaluated using four pesticides that are not OPPs: carbofuran, phorate, procymidone and vinclozolin. All pesticides showed good recovery (78-95%), and limits of detection (0.01-0.03 mg/kg) and limits of determination (0.01-0.05 mg/kg) meet the requirements set by the European Council (Directive 96/33/EEC). Compared to traditional methods based on **organic solvent** extraction, the SFE method is fast, less labor intensive, uses smaller amts. of potentially harmful solvents and has the potential to be fully automated.

REFERENCE COUNT: 62 THERE ARE 62 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:26313 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:94610

TITLE: Analysis of pesticide residues in vegetables by gas capillary chromatography

AUTHOR(S): Miliadis, George E.; Malatou, Panayota T.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pesticide Residues Laboratory, Benaki Phytopathological Institute, Kifissia, 14561, Greece

SOURCE: International Journal of Environmental Analytical Chemistry (1998), 70(1-4), 29-36
CODEN: IJEAA3; ISSN: 0306-7319

PUBLISHER: Gordon & Breach Science Publishers

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

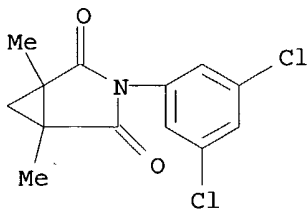
IT 32809-16-8, Procymidone

RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)

(anal. of pesticide residues in vegetables by gas capillary chromatog.)

RN 32809-16-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,5-dimethyl-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



AB A multiresidue anal. of 39 pesticides has been developed, as a rapid screening method for pesticide residues in vegetable samples. Gas chromatog. with (a) cold on column injection, DB-608 megabore column and nitrogen-phosphorus detection (NPD) and (b) splitless injection, SE-52 capillary column and electron capture detection (ECD) was employed for the **separation** and identification of 15 compds. sensitive to NPD and 24 sensitive to ECD. The extraction methods included blending of small sample quantity with **organic solvent**, filtration and concentration. The method's accuracy and precision were assessed in tomato matrix. Twelve target compds., that are mainly used in the tomato cultivation in Greece, were selected from the 39 pesticides for this purpose, 6 of them sensitive to NPD and 6 sensitive to ECD. The recovery values for the NPD-sensitive compds. were 92.0-108.5% with relative standard deviations 0.6-8.4%, while recoveries for the ECD-sensitive compds. were 82.9-97.8% with relative standard deviations 0.81-14.8%. The estimated limits of detection for all studied compds. were between 0.001 and 0.01 mg/kg.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:544597 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:144597

TITLE: Methacrylate-containing fungicidal composition for trees

INVENTOR(S): Odor, Zoltan; Vajna, Laszlo; Hajos, Ferenc, Mrs.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novenyvedelmi Kutato Intezet, Hung.

SOURCE: Hung. Teljes, 27 pp.

CODEN: HUXXB

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Hungarian

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
HU 41588	A2	19870528	HU 1984-2909	19840730
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			HU 1984-2909	19840730

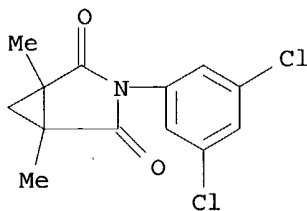
IT 32809-16-8

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(fungicidal composition containing Me methacrylate and)

RN 32809-16-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,5-dimethyl-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



AB Fungicidal compns. for application to the wood or bark of trees are prepared by contacting an active ingredient with an alkyl methacrylate preferably Me methacrylate, in the presence of a crosslinking inhibitor, under energy supply, followed by admixing with a resin and/or wax (10-300% of the active ingredient) optionally in the presence of an **organic solvent**. A composition comprised triadimefon 6, Me methacrylate 20, hydroquinone 4, resin solution in gasoline 28, Al pigment 10, Aerosil-380 5, Co naphthenate 0.1, silicone lacquer 19.86 and TiO₂ 7% by weight The composition

was prepared by heating a mixture of triadimefon, Me methacrylate and hydroquinone at 110° for 1 h, and then adding the other components. The resin was prepared by refluxing a mixture of 100 kg sunflower oil, 40 kg pentaerythritol, 55 kg phthalic acid and 8 kg xylene at 220°, for 4 h, followed by the addition of 180 parts gasoline. The composition inhibited the in vitro growth of *Cryptosporiopsis corticola*, *C. malicorticis*, *Diplodia* and *Eutypa armeniacae*, **isolated** from fruit trees.

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:592376 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:192376

TITLE: Standardized high-performance liquid chromatography of 182 mycotoxins and other fungal metabolites based on alkylphenone retention indexes and UV-VIS spectra (diode array detection)

AUTHOR(S): Frisvad, Jens; Thrane, Ulf

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biotechnol., Tech. Univ. Denmark, Lyngby, DK-2800, Den.

SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography (1987), 404(1), 195-214

CODEN: JOCRAM; ISSN: 0021-9673

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

IT 79748-81-5, Fusarin C

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(HPLC and TLC determination of)

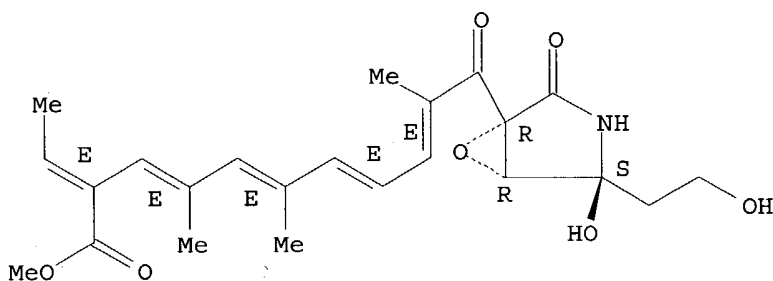
RN 79748-81-5 CAPLUS

CN 3,5,7,9-Undecatetraenoic acid, 2-ethylidene-11-[(1R,4S,5R)-4-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-oxo-6-oxa-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hex-1-yl]-4,6,10-trimethyl-11-oxo-, methyl ester, (2E,3E,5E,7E,9E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

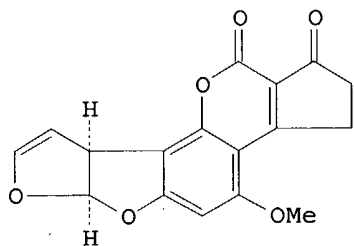
Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

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GI



I

AB A general standardized method for the anal. of mycotoxins and other fungal secondary metabolites was developed, based on HPLC with an alkylphenone retention index and photodiode-array detection combined with TLC in 2 different eluents. Each fungal secondary metabolite is characterized by its bracketed alkylphenone retention time index, its UV-VIS absorption maximum and its retardation factors relative to griseofulvin in 2 TLC eluents. This system is effective for the comparison of chemotaxonomic data in different labs. and for a precise identification of fungi based on **organic solvent** exts. of fungal cultures. All important groups of mycotoxins and other fungal secondary metabolites could be detected in the HPLC system described and data are listed for 182 metabolites. The fungal secondary metabolites **separated** and characterized include aflatoxin B1 (I), B2, G1 and G2, ochratoxin A, citrinin, penicillin acid, viomellein, penitrem A, patulin, sterigmatocystin, alternariol, tenuazonic acid, trichothecenes, roquefortines, fusarin C, zearalenone, PR-toxin, citreoviridin, viridicatumtoxin, verruculogen, rugulosin, cyclopiazonic acid, penicillin G, and many other alkaloids, polyketides, and terpenes.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:17223 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:17223

TITLE: Chromatographic resolution of racemates on chiral stationary phases. I. Influence of the supramolecular structure of cellulose triacetate
AUTHOR(S): Francotte, Eric; Wolf, Romain M.; Lohmann, Dieter; Mueller, Rudolf

CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Res. Lab., Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Basel, Switz.

SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography (1985), 347(1), 25-37

CODEN: JOCRAM; ISSN: 0021-9673

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

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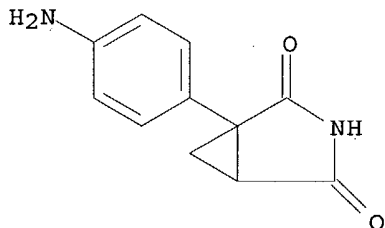
IT 86215-68-1 93579-68-1

RL: ANST (Analytical study)

(resolution of, by liquid chromatog. on cellulose triacetate, stationary phase supramol. structure effect on)

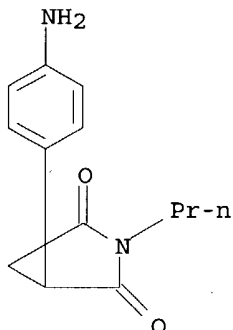
RN 86215-68-1 CAPLUS

CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 1-(4-aminophenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 93579-68-1 CAPLUS

CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 1-(4-aminophenyl)-3-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



AB The influence of the supramol. structure of cellulose triacetate (CTA) on the chromatog. resolution of several racemates was investigated in detail. The best optical resolution power was displayed by the crystallog. form CTA I, obtained by the heterogeneous acetylation of microcryst. cellulose. Enhancing the crystallinity of CTA I (by annealing) had a neg. influence on its **separation** power. The other crystallog. modification of cellulose triacetate, CTA II, in general yielded poor optical resolsns. Models for different possible interaction mechanisms between the racemates and the optically active polymer are discussed on the basis of exptl. results. The inclusion of low-mol.-weight chiral mols. into a specific spatial arrangement of the glucose units of the **polysaccharide** chains is proposed as a prerequisite for the chiral discrimination process.

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

92.26

106.60

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION